UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/821,079	03/29/2001	Messaoud Benantar	AUS920010064US1	5333

65362 7590 11/01/2007

HAMILTON & TERRILE, LLP
IBM Austin
P.O. BOX 203518
AUSTIN, TX 78720

EXAMINER	
BROWN, CHRISTOPHER J	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2134	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/821,079	BENANTAR, MESSAOUD	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Christopher J. Brown	2134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 August 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,14-20 and 25-31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,14-20 and 25-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 14, and 25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection with regards to Perlman US 5,892,828.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1, 3-6, 14, 16-19, 25, and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Perlman US 5,892,828.

As per claim 1, Wood teaches a method for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising: receiving an attribute certificate (credentials structure) (Col 18 lines 34-35) from a client (browser client) (Col 18 line 38) at a host (authentication service) (Col 18 line 50) within the distributed data processing system (enterprise system) (Col 7 lines 34-36); extracting encrypted authentication data from the attribute certificate (decrypting) (Col 18 lines 54-55), wherein the encrypted authentication data was generated by encrypting authentication data with a public key associated with the host (encrypted with public key of authentication service) (Col 18

lines 49-51); decrypting the encrypted authentication data to regenerate the authentication data using a private key associated with the host (decrypting with using authentication service private key) (Col 18 lines 54-55). Wood fails to teach forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource.

Perlman teaches forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource which authenticates the client before allowing access. (Application 236 at Server Node 202b) (Col 6 lines 28-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the forwarding of Perlman with the system of Wood to because the systems are in the analogous art of authentication.

As per claim 3, Wood teaches the authentication data comprises a user identity and a password (username password pair)(Claim 27).

As per claim 4, Perlman. teaches authenticating the client for access to the controlled resource based on the authentication data (efficient authentication), (Col 6 line 32-33).

As per claim 5, Wood teaches that the certificate (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication data (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple hosts (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the host (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 6 Wood teaches that the authentication data (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication parameters (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple controlled resources (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the controlled resource (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 14, Wood teaches a method for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising: receiving an attribute certificate (credentials structure) (Col 18 lines 34-35) from a client (browser client) (Col 18 line 38) at a host (authentication service) (Col 18 line 50) within the distributed data processing system (enterprise system) (Col 7 lines 34-36); extracting encrypted authentication data from the attribute certificate (decrypting) (Col 18 lines 54-55), wherein the encrypted authentication data was generated by encrypting authentication data with a public key associated with the host (encrypted with public key of authentication service) (Col 18 lines 49-51); decrypting the encrypted authentication data to regenerate the authentication data using a private key associated with the host (decrypting with using authentication service private key) (Col 18 lines 54-55). Wood fails to teach forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource.
Perlman teaches forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource which authenticates the client before allowing access. (Application 236 at Server Node 202b) (Col 6 lines 28-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the forwarding of Perlman with the system of Wood to because the systems are in the analogous art of authentication.

As per claim 16, Woods teaches the authentication data comprises a user identity and a password (username password pair)(Claim 27).

As per claim 17, Perlman. teaches authenticating the client for access to the controlled resource based on the authentication data (efficient authentication), (Col 6 line 32-33).

As per claim 18, Wood teaches that the certificate (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication data (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple hosts (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the host (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 19 Wood teaches that the authentication data (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication parameters (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple controlled resources (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the controlled resource (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 25, Wood teaches a method for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising: receiving an attribute

certificate (credentials structure) (Col 18 lines 34-35) from a client (browser client) (Col 18 line 38) at a host (authentication service) (Col 18 line 50) within the distributed data processing system (enterprise system) (Col 7 lines 34-36); extracting encrypted authentication data from the attribute certificate (decrypting) (Col 18 lines 54-55), wherein the encrypted authentication data was generated by encrypting authentication data with a public key associated with the host (encrypted with public key of authentication service) (Col 18 lines 49-51); decrypting the encrypted authentication data to regenerate the authentication data using a private key associated with the host (decrypting with using authentication service private key) (Col 18 lines 54-55). Wood fails to teach forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource.

Perlman teaches forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource which authenticates the client before allowing access. (Application 236 at Server Node 202b) (Col 6 lines 28-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the forwarding of Perlman with the system of Wood to because the systems are in the analogous art of authentication.

As per claim 27, Wood teaches the authentication data comprises a user identity and a password (username password pair)(Claim 27).

As per claim 28, Perlman. teaches authenticating the client for access to the controlled resource based on the authentication data (efficient authentication), (Col 6 line 32-33).

As per claim 29, Wood teaches that the certificate (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication data (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple hosts (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the host (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 30 Wood teaches that the authentication data (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication parameters (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple controlled resources (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the controlled resource (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

Claims 2, 15, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Perlman US 5,892,828 in view of Olden US 6,460,141

As per claims 2, 15, and 26 the previous Wood-Perlman combination does not teach legacy applications.

Olden teaches the controlled resource is a legacy application (legacy application) (Col 25 lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the legacy application of Olden with the system of Wood-Perlman because it maintains backwards compatibility and they are of analogous arts.

Claim 7, 20, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Perlman US 5,892,828 in view of Butt US 6,754,829

As per claims 7, 20, and 31 the previous Wood-Perlman combination does not teach the X.509 standard. Butt teaches certificates are formatted according to an X.509 standard (X.509) (Col 4 lines 56-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the X.509 standard because it is well known and operating system independent (Col 4 lines 60-65).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher J. Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-3833. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kambiz Zand can be reached on (571)272-3811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Christopher J. Brown

10/28/07

KAMBIZ ZAND
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER